TARAN, V.D.; ANIKIN, Ye.A.

Ways to decrease stresses in case of symmetrical hoisting of a pipeline. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.11:83-88 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.

124-1957-10-11868

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 96 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Anikin, Ye. P.

TITLE: Stress Concentration in a Plate Having a Rectangular Cut-out (Kontsentratsiya napryazheniy v plastine s pryamougol'nym vyrezom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Dal'nevost. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Nr 45, pp 63-81

ABSTRACT: Utilizing N. I. Muskhelishvili's method, the Author investigates the stress concentration near a rectangular cut-out in an infinite plate subjected to tension and shear in terms of R/b (where R is the radius of the corner fairing of the cut-out, and b is the shorter side of the cut-out rectangle. This is achieved by selecting the corresponding values of the coefficients a_1, a_3, a_5..... in the function $\omega(\xi) = \xi^{-1} + a_1\xi + a_3\xi^3 + \ldots$ to accomplish the conformal transformation of the contour of the rectangular cut-out onto the periphery of a unit circle. The paper presents a table of stress-concentration coefficients along the contour of a rectangular cut-out with different values of a/b and R/b for both tension and shear of the plate (where a is the longer side of the rectangular cut-out).

Card 1/1

G. N. Savin

ANIKIN, Ye.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Standards of pressure on keel blocks while putting a ship into dry dock. Sudostroenie 25 no.6:38-39 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Dry docks) (Ships--Maintenance and repair)

ANIKIN, Ye.P., inzh.

Determining the reaction of keel blocks in the docking of vessels in the dry docks. Sudostroenie 27 no.3:48-51 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Dry docks) (Keels)

ANIKIN, Yu.A.

Disposal of mine water of the metal industry into rivers. (MLRA 9:1)
Gig. i san. no.10:46 O '55.
(SEWAGE DISPOSAL) (MINE WATER)

L 8000-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP5026541 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0084/0085

AUTHORS: Neuymin, G. G.; Agafonov, Ye. A.; Anikin, Yu. A.; Karaush, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Double-channel compensational photometer. Class 42, No. 175271

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 84-85

TOPIC TAGS: photometer, photometry, underwater light, date recording, water depth meter, sea water

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes a double-channel compensational photometer containing one source and one receiver of radiation, a modulator, spherical mirrors, a photometric wedge, and a device for automatic data recording (see Fig. 1). To increase the measuring range and to insure selection of optimum measuring conditions, the spherical mirrors in each channel have identical focal lengths. To determine the coefficient of transparency of sea water as a function of depth, a pressure transducer (depth meter) is attached to the submerged part of the photometer.

Card 1/2 UDC: 535.242.2

L 8000-66

ACC NR: AP5026541

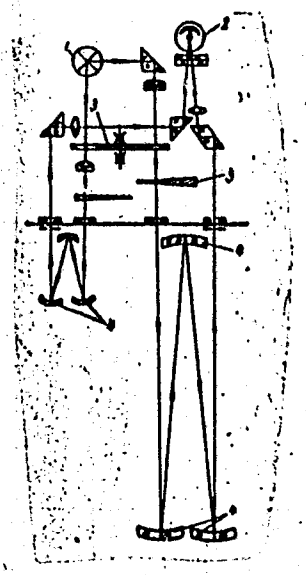


Fig. 1. 1- radiation source; 2- radiation receiver; 3- modulator; 4- spherical mirrors; 5- photometric wedge

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: OP/ SUBM DATE: 24Feb64

Card 2/2

ANIKIN, Yu.A. (Ust'-Kamenogorsk)

Work practices of the health and epidemic control service of East Kazakhstan Province. Sov.zdrav. 17 no.5:30-34 My '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Glavnyy epidemiolog Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoy oblasti.
(PUBLIC HEALTH
in Russia (Rus))

ANIKIN, Yu.A.; OLEYNIK, P.F.; NESENENKO, V.V.

Epidemiology of an outbreak of epidemic encephalitis of unknown etiology in Leninogorsk, East Kazakhstan Province. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 30 no.12:121 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

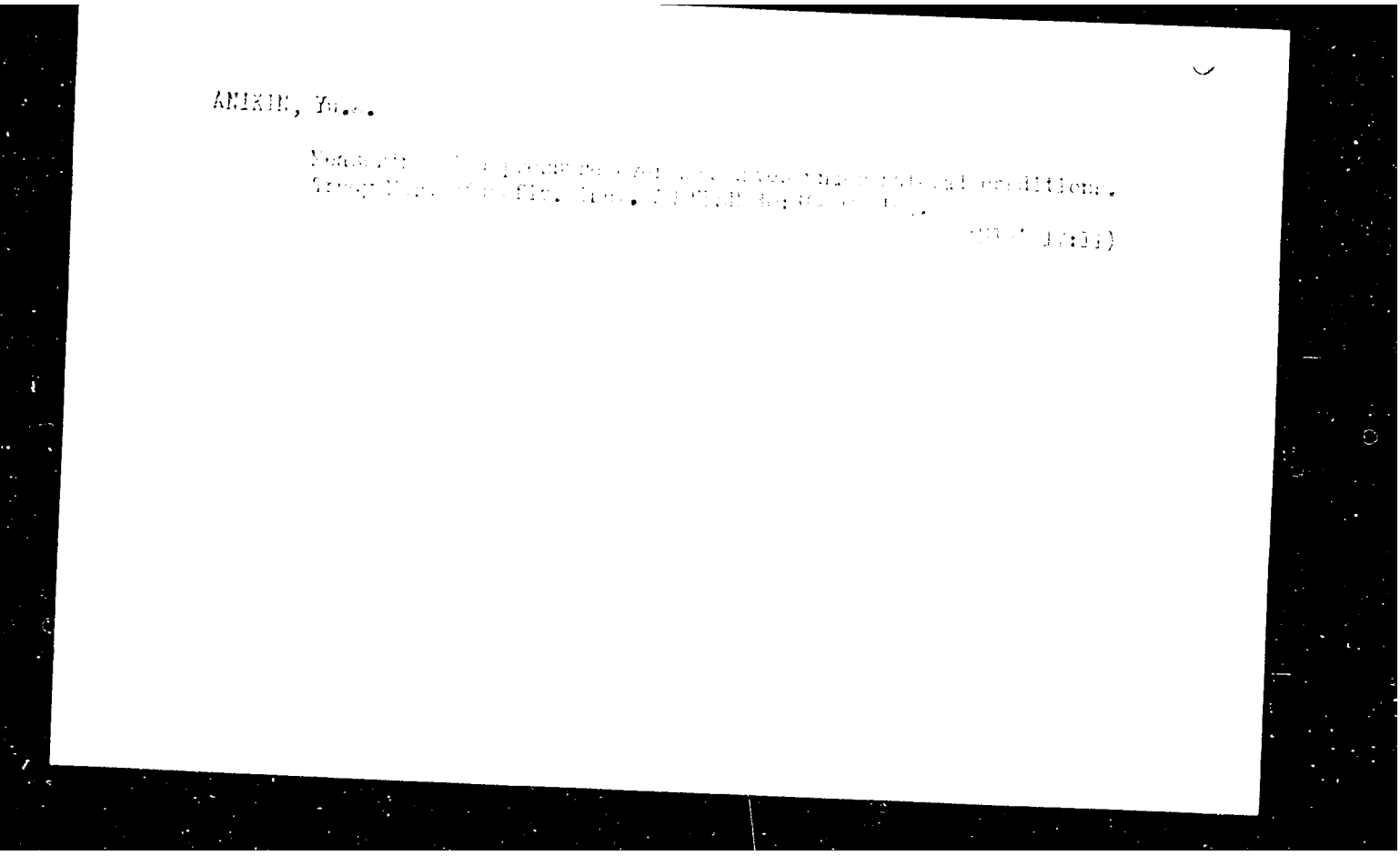
1. Iz Leninogorskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(LENINOGORSK--ENCEPHALITIS)

ANIKIN, Yu.A.

Sanitary hygienic characteristics of sewage in the East Kazakhstan Administrative Economic Region. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.2:54-55 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemicheskoy stantsii.

(EAST KAZAKHSTAN PROVINCE--SEWAGE)



ANIKIN, Yu.

ANIKINA, A

AUTHOR: Kalistratov, N. and Anikina, A. 27-7-11/37

TITLE: Mechanization Schools - Participants of the Exhibition (Uchilishcha mekhanizatsii - uchastniki vystavki)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no - Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1957, # 7(146), p 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The local Party- and Soviet organizations proposed that a number of agricultural mechanization schools excelling in teaching, pedagogical work, and in training mechanics, be permitted to participate in the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition. The following 8 schools were from the Altai District Administration of Labor Reserves: Talmenka # 4, Klyuchevskoye # 20, Alta skoye # 8, Volchikha # 15, Rebrikha # 23, Togul # 24, Kamenskoye # 19, Bulanikha # 11. The other 8 schools approved were: the Melekes Agricultural Mechanization School # 1 of the Ulyanov Oblast', the Mogilev School # 19 of the Belorusskaya SSR, the Novocherkassk school # 6 of the Rostov Oblast', the Glukhovo (Glukhovskoye) School # 1 of the Sumy Oblast', the Taldy-Kurgansk School # 24 of the Kazakhskaya SSR, the Shchuchinsk School # 40 of the Kokchetav Oblast', the Noginsk Trade School for Agricultural Mechanization # 20 of the Moscow Oblast' and the Orekhovo-Zuyevo Institute for improving and re-training cadres

Card 1/2

АНИКИНА, А.

AUTHOR: Anikina, A. 27-11-28/31

TITLE: Tourists from the Labor Reserves in the Mongolian People's Republic (Turisty trudovykh rezervov v narodnoy Mongolii)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no - Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1957, # 11, inner side of rear cover (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The short article describes a 10-day visit of Labor Reserve tourists to the Mongolian People's Republic, of which Ulan-Bator is the capital. The tourists were representatives of the agricultural mechanization schools of Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Buryat-Mongolia, Altay and of the Moscow and Leningrad Oblast's. They found out that about 80 % of the Mongolian produce and half of the hay harvesting has been mechanized. A net of veterinary dispensaries and hospitals has been spread over the country.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

137-1958-2-2693

ANIKINA, A.D.

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHORS Chukhrov, M.V., Anikina, A.D.

TITLE An Experimental Study of Some of the Physicochemical Processes Which Occur During Preparation of Alloy VM65-1 (Opytnoye issledovaniye nekotorykh fiziko-khimicheskikh protsessov pri prigotovlenii splava VM65-1)

PERIODICAL V sb: Metallurg. osnovy lit'ya legkikh splavov. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957, pp 56-62

ABSTRACT: A study was made of new methods of introducing K_2ZrF_6 (mixed with NaCl, KCl, CaF_2, LiF in varying proportions); tests were also made of the fluxing qualities of carnallite, a substance which lowers surface tension more than do the fluxes in current use. The alloy was prepared as follows: Zn was introduced into the molten Mg at 720°, after which the melt was superheated to 900-920°; then K_2ZrF_6 was added (at the same temperature) in a quantity equal to 4.5 percent of the total weight of the charge. Two salts of K_2ZrF_6 were used; both had a high Al content (0.5 and 1.55 percent). When 4.5 percent K_2ZrF_6 salt containing 1.55 percent Al

Card 1/2

An Experimental Study of Some of the Physicochemical Processes (cont.)

was added to a 5 kg heat, it was possible that the intermetallic compound Zr_3Al would combine with 35 g of the Zr, i.e., with almost 50 percent of the total quantity of Zr added to the alloy. When a K_2ZrF_6 salt containing 0.5 percent Al was added to a VM65-1 alloy, Zr losses through formation of the intermetallic compound Zr_3Al amounted to 16 percent, but when the Al content of the salt was 0.05 percent the losses amounted to 0.6 percent. Hence, in preparing the alloy it was necessary to use a K_2ZrF_6 salt with the smallest possible Al, Si, and Mn contents. Experiments conducted to evolve methods of adding K_2ZrF_6 to alloy VM65-1 under laboratory conditions revealed the possibility of increasing the Zr content of the alloy by adding the K_2ZrF_6 mixed with LiF and by using carnallite as a flux.

1. Alloys--Preparation 2. Physicochemical processes--Determination

G S.

Card 2/2

LEBEDEV, A.A.; ANIKINA, A.D.

Fused salts for the introduction of zirconium into light alloys.
Issl. splav. tsvet. met. no.3:181-186 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Nonferrous alloys) (Fused salts)

45230
S/806/62/000/003/015/018

AUTHORS: Lebedev, A. A., Anikina, A. D.

TITLE: Salt fluxes for the introduction of zirconium into light alloys.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniye splavov tsvetnykh metallov. no.3. 1962, 181-186.

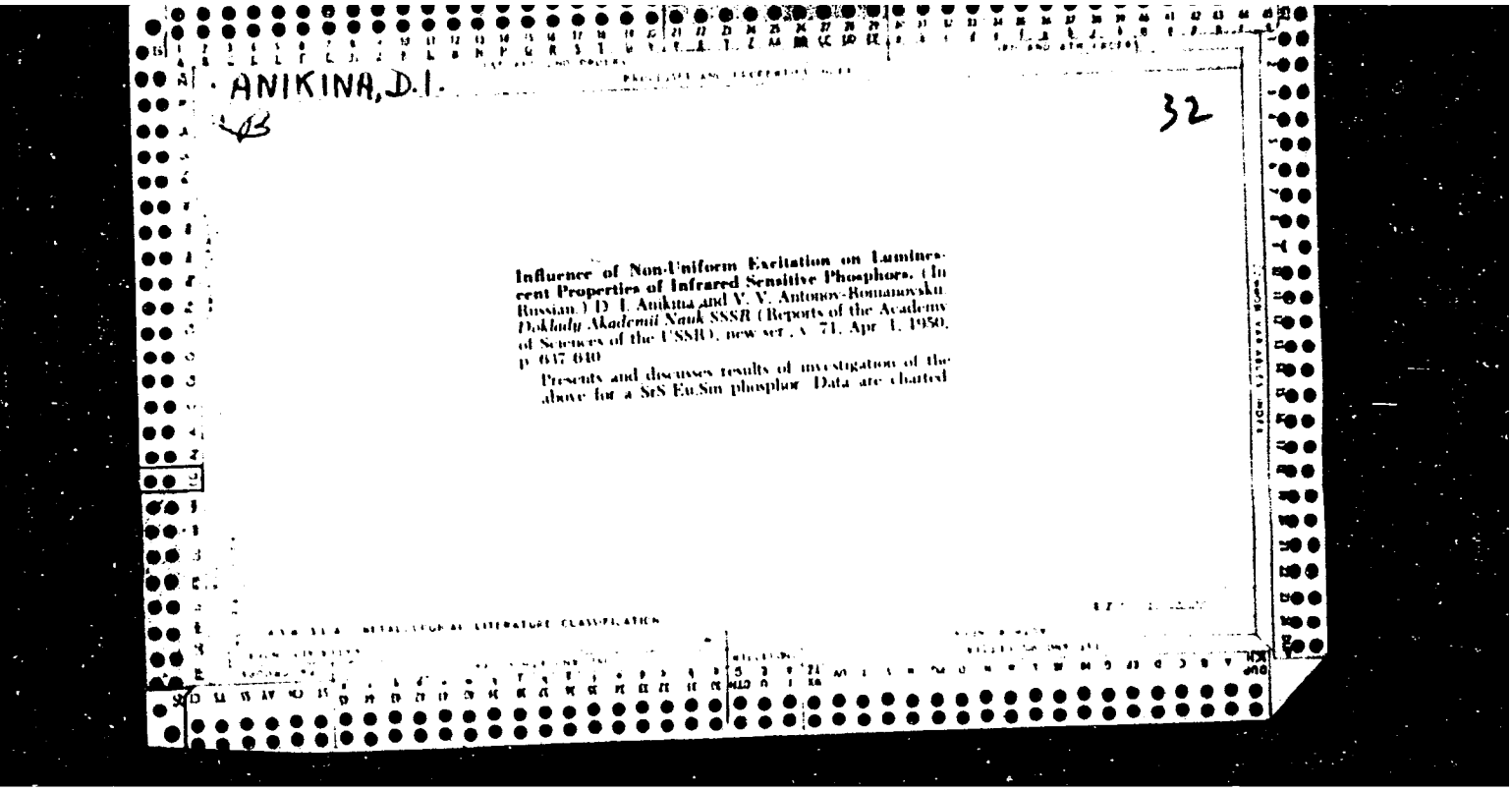
TEXT: The introduction of metallic Zr into Mg melts is rendered difficult by the elevated m.p. and chemical activity relative to gases of the Zr. Introduction of Zr as a chloride is less difficult but impairs the corrosion resistance of the resulting alloys. The introduction of K_2ZrF_6 appears most effective. However, the direct introduction of K_2ZrF_6 requires a melt T of 920°C and entails substantial Zr losses. The phase diagram Zr_2F_4-KF was investigated, and 3 congruently fusible compounds were found: $KZrF_5$ with a m.p. of 600°, K_2ZrF_6 with a m.p. of 500°, and K_3ZrF_7 with a m.p. of 930°, together with 4 eutectics have m.p.'s of 790, 500, 400, and 430°C, respectively. It is concluded that the reduction of Zr from $KZrF_5$ proceeds according to the following 3-stage process: $6KZrF_5 + 12Mg \rightleftharpoons 3K_2ZrF_6 + 6MgF_2 + 3Zr + 6Mg$ (first stage) $\rightleftharpoons 2K_3ZrF_7 + 8MgF_2 + 4Zr$ (second stage) $\rightleftharpoons$

Card 1/2

SHEVYREV, V.Ye.; ANIKINA, A.S.; KOBOYEV, I.F.; MONOSOVA, A.P.; PANFILOV, N.D.; ROMANSKIY, A.K.; SAVEL'YEV, N.N., otv. za vypusk; LARIONOVA, V.I., tekhn.red.

[The 40th anniversary of the Karelean A.S.S.R.; statistics] 40 let Karel'skoi ASSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Petrozavodsk, Gosstatizdat, 1960. 112 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Karelian A.S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Karel'skoy ASSR (for Shevyrev). 3. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Karel'skoy ASSR (for Anikina, Koboyev, Monosova, Panfilov, Romanskiy).
(Karelia--Statistics)



ANIKINA, D. I.

32

Influence of Non-Uniform Excitation on Luminescent Properties of Infrared Sensitive Phosphors. (In Russian.) D. I. Anikina and V. V. Antonov-Romanovskii. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), new ser., v. 71, Apr. 1, 1950, p. 637-640

Presents and discusses results of investigation of the above for a SrS Eu,Sm phosphor. Data are charted

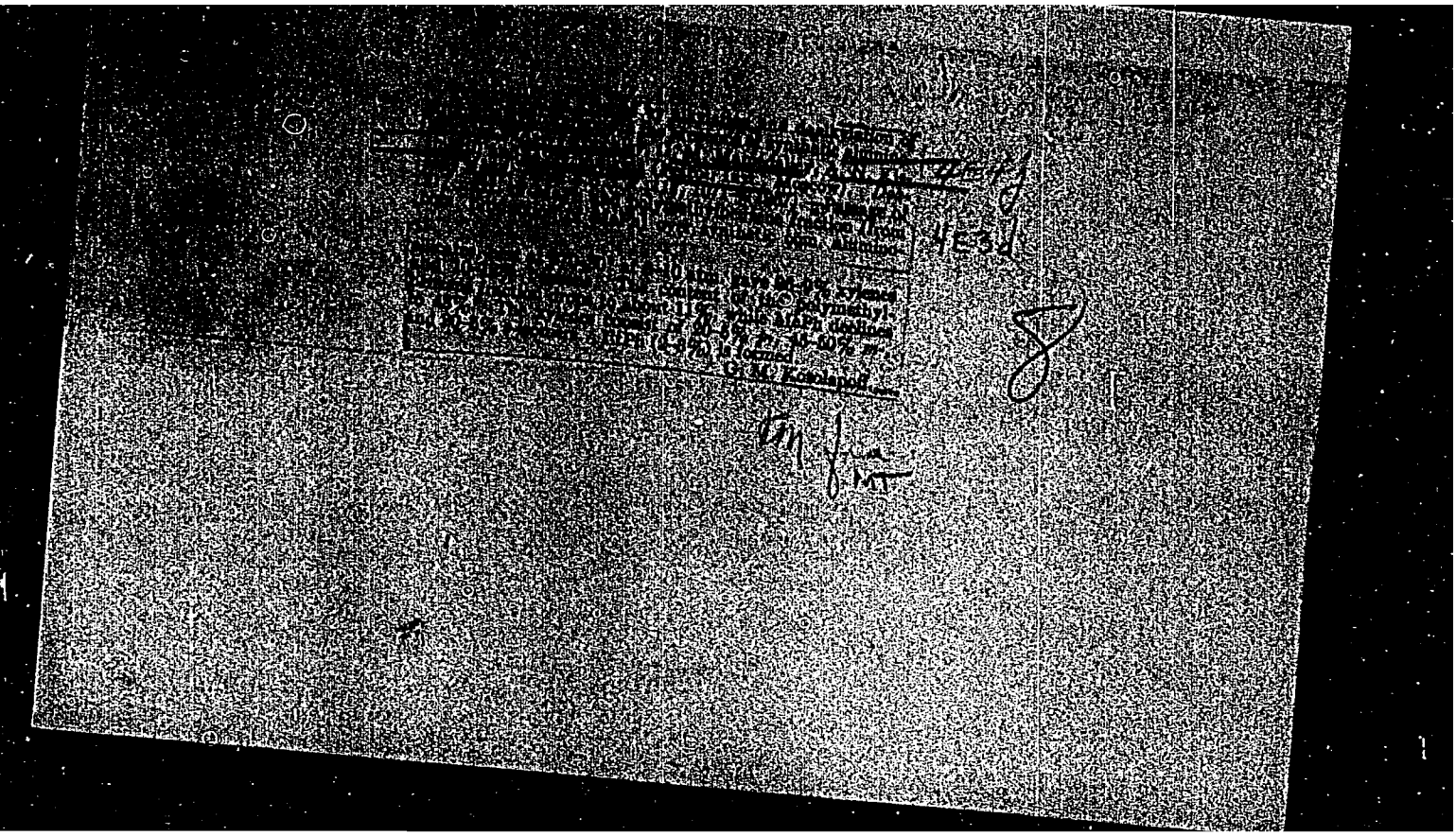
ANIKINA, E.E.

Conservation of certain interesting plots of steppe vegetation in Perm Province. Okhr. prir. na Urale no.1:161-162 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Perm Province--Steppe flora)

ANIKINA, E.E.

Some data on the distribution of forest-steppe and steppe plants in the northwest of Perm Province. Okhr. prir. na Urale no.1:107-109 '61. (MIRA 17:7)



5(3)

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Academician, Mamedaliyev, G. M., Shishkina, M. V., Anikina, G. N., Kislinskiy, A. N.

SOV/20-125-2-28/64

TITLE: Catalytic Conversion of Cyclohexene Into Tetra-Alkyl-Benzene- and Dimethyl-Naphthalene Hydrocarbons (Kataliticheskoye prevrashcheniye tsiklogeksena v tetraalkilbenzol'nyye i dimetilnaftalinovyye uglevodorody)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 341-344 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several investigations have been made into the monomeric fraction of the reaction products of the reaction mentioned in the title (Refs 1-7), the polymeric products, however, have neither been studied, nor has been elucidated the reaction mechanism by which they are formed. In the paper under consideration the authors present the results obtained on the dehydration of cyclohexanol and on the catalytic conversion of the resulting cyclohexene on alumo-silicates. The work consists entirely of an experimental part. From the results it was obvious that there is no essential difference between the conversion products of cyclohexanol

Card 1/3

Catalytic Conversion of Cyclohexene Into Tetra-Alkyl-Benzene-and Dimethyl-Naphthalene Hydrocarbons

SOV/20-125-2-28/64

and cyclohexene. At 200° the dehydration of the former occurs without any noticeable transformation of the cyclohexene thus produced. A further temperature increase directs the process towards isomerization, cyclohexene polymerization, and the reaction of hydrogen redistribution. The catalyzed substances from experiments at 350° and atmospheric pressure were separated into a monomeric and a polymeric fraction. The monomeric product boils out at 46-100° (Tables 1, 2). The unsaturated hydrocarbons account for 20.2% of it. About 76% of the fraction boils out at 70-73°. The product (according to the Raman spectrum) consists of more than 75% methyl-cyclopentane, some 20% methyl-cyclopentenes, 4-5% cyclohexane, and 2-3% cyclohexene. The polymeric product boils out at 190-300° (Table 3). The main component of the 240-270° fraction is 1,2-dimethyl-naphthalene with admixture of 2,6-and 1,3-dimethyl-naphthalene. From the data obtained, the most probable reaction patterns (I-VII) are given. The unsaturated compounds contained in the polymeric products are incompletely

Card 2/3

Catalytic Conversion of Cyclohexene Into Tetra-Alkyl-Benzene-and Dimethyl-Naphthalene Hydrocarbons

SOV/20-125-2-28/64

dehydrated analogues of the hydrocarbons with a decalin structure as well as of other alkyl-substituted cyclenes. They are formed as intermediates in the conversion mentioned in the title. The results obtained permit the assumption that the cyclene conversion established in this investigation may assume vital importance in the processes of the thermo-catalytic processing of petroleum products and in the formation of aromatic hydrocarbons. There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 13, 1958

Card 3/3

S/062/60/000/006/019/025/XX
B020/B060

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Mamedaliyev, G. M., Shishkina, M. V., Anikina, G. N., and Kislinskiy, A. N.

TITLE: Conversion of Cyclenes on Aluminosilicates. Communication 1. Conversion of Cyclohexene Into Tetraalkyl Benzene- and Dimethyl Naphthalene Hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 6, pp. 1084-1093

TEXT: The monomeric fraction of the cyclohexene conversion products has been more or less thoroughly studied in papers by N. D. Zelinskiy and Yu. A. Arbuzov (Ref. 2), A. F. Plate (Ref. 3), A. V. Frost (Ref. 4), M. V. Yushkevich-Gaverdovskaya, K. P. Lavrovskiy, and others (Ref. 7), A. A. Petrov and V. V. Shchekin (Ref. 8), as well as I. A. Musayev and V. V. Shchekin (Ref. 10). These studies have not covered the polymers and their formation. The article under consideration discusses the results obtained from the study of the catalytic cyclohexene conversion on aluminosilicates.

Card 1/4

Conversion of Cyclenes on Aluminosilicates. Communication 1. Conversion of Cyclohexene Into Tetraalkyl Benzene - and Dimethyl Naphthalene Hydrocarbons

S/062/60/000/006/019/025/XX
B020/B060

The main factors of the process and the characteristics of the reaction products are indicated in Table 1. The apparatus used for the experiments has been described in Ref. 11. No basic difference was observed between the conversion products of cyclohexanol and cyclohexene. The total yield of the monomeric fraction referred to the hydrocarbon fraction of the catalyzate was 57 - 59%, and that of the polymeric fraction was 40 - 41%. The effects of temperature, feeding rate of the initial material, pressure, etc., were examined. The characteristics of the monomeric fraction are indicated in Tables 2 and 3. Table 4 gives the characteristics of the polymeric fraction. The absorption spectrum of the fraction boiling between 190° and 240°C is shown in Fig. 1, the ultraviolet absorption spectrum of the fraction boiling between 260° and 270°C in Fig. 2, and, finally, the absorption spectra of the fractions boiling at 240° - 250°C, 250° - 260°C, and 260° - 270°C are shown in Fig. 3. At atmospheric pressure and temperatures of 300° - 350°C about 60% of cyclohexene is isomerized to methyl cyclopentenes, which are then largely hydrogenized to methyl cyclopentane.

Card 2/4

Conversion of Cyclenes on Aluminosilicates. Communication 1. Conversion of Cyclohexene Into Tetraalkyl Benzene - and Dimethyl .Naphthalene Hydrocarbons

S/062/60/000/006/019/025/XX
B020/B060

About 40% of cyclohexene is isomerized, over a dimer, to hydrocarbons of the decalin- and octalin series, which are further isomerized, hydrogenolized and dehydrogenized, with tetraalkyl benzenes and dialkyl naphthalenes being obtained as the end products. Basing on the example of cyclohexene conversion the authors believe that in the refining process of petroleum products on aluminosilicates the conversion of cyclic, unsaturated hydrocarbons plays an important part in the formation of aromatic and naphthenic hydrocarbons besides other aromatizing reactions. 50 to 55% of the hydrogen consumed in the conversion process of cyclohexene serves for hydrogenizing polymeric compounds into aromatic and naphthenic hydrocarbons, and 45% for the formation of coke-like condensation products. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 24 references: 18 Soviet, 1 Japanese, 3 US, and 2 German.

Card 3/4

Conversion of Cyclenes on Aluminosilicates Communication 1. Conversion of Cyclohexene Into Tetraalkyl Benzene - and Dimethyl Naphthalene Hydrocarbons

S/062/60/000/006/019/025/XX
B020/B060

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR (Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1958

Card 4/4

MAMEDALIYEV, G.M.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V.; VLASOVA, N.D.; ANIKINA, G.N.

Demethylation and isomeric conversion of pseudocumene over alumino-silicates. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.4:637-645 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Benzene)

TOPCHIYEV, A.V.; MAMEDALIYEV, G.M.; KISLINSKIY, A.N.; ILATOVSKAYA, M.A.; ANIKINA, G.N.; SIDORENKO, V.I.

Conversions of cyclopentane, dekalin and tetralin into aromatic hydrocarbons in the presence of aluminosilicates. Neftekhimiia 1 no.2:204-212 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Hydrocarbons)
(Aluminosilicates)

L 36700-65 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) Pc-4 IJP(c) BC/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5005017 S/0078/65/010/002/0562/0564

AUTHOR: Drobot, D. V.; Anikina, G. P.; Durinina, L. V.; Korshunov, B. G.

TITLE: Phase diagram of the YCl_3-CsCl system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 562-564

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium chloride, cesium chloride, phase diagram, cesium yttrium sub 3 chlorine sub 10, hexachloro yttrium complex

ABSTRACT: A phase diagram was constructed for the YCl_3-CsCl system (fig. 1). Two compounds were formed: CsY_3Cl_{10}, melting congruently at 640C, with polymorphic transition at 408C, $d_4^{25} = 3.005 \pm 0.001$ gm/cm^3, and Cs_3YCl_6, melting 870C, with polymorphic transition at 412C, $d_4^{25} = 3.395 \pm 0.001$ gm/cm^3. Data indicated that yttrium formed the YCl_6^{3-} complex in the melt. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

Card 1/2

ANIKINA, I. N.

"Procedure for Synthesis of Non-Water-Soluble Refractory Crystals," Lomonsov Lectures in 1956, Vest. Mosk. U., Physico Math and Natural Sciences Series, 4, No. 6, pp 147-160, 1956, Geology Faculty

Translation U-3,054,363.

L 51382-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Pab

ACCESSION NR: AP5010885 UR/0286/65/000/007/0064/0065

AUTHORS: Ettinger, Ye. L.; Bernshteyn, I. Ya.; Anikina, K. V. 13

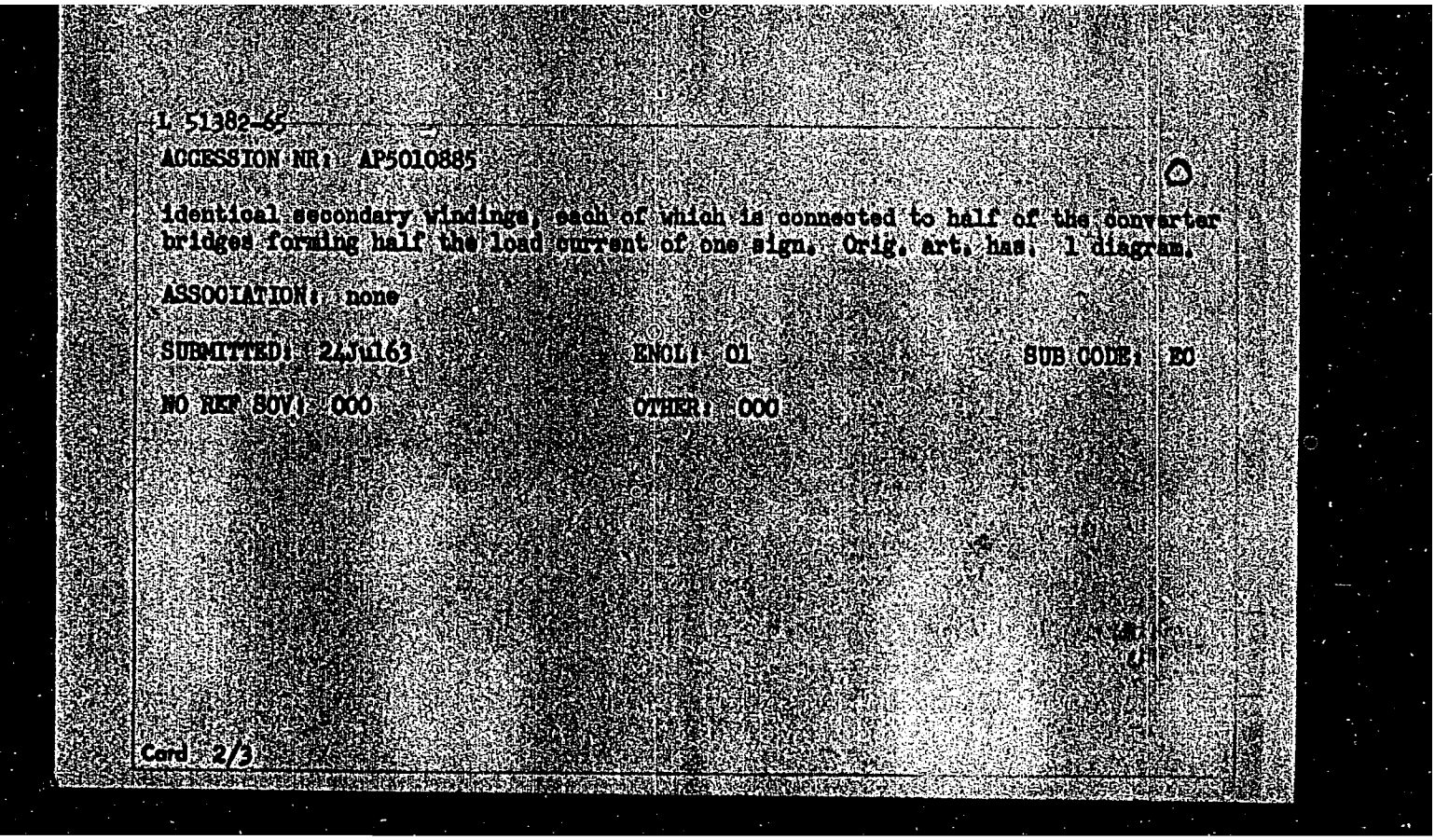
TITLE: Three-phase rectifier frequency converter. Class 21, No. 169663

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 64-65

TOPIC TAGS: frequency converter

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a three-phase rectifier frequency converter with a supply transformer, limiting reactors in the internal circuit of each phase, ripple filters at the output, and a control system. The control system varies the rectifier opening angles according to a prescribed law and maintains a constant phase shift of 120 electrical degrees between the fundamental harmonics of the secondary voltage of all three phases. To increase the converter power, to decrease the weight and size of the ripple filters, to better utilize the supply transformer, and to simplify the control system, the power rectifiers of each phase of the converter are connected in an antiparallel bridge circuit when all the bridges are supplied from a single common transformer winding (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To reduce the total installed capacity of the limiting reactors, in the alternate design the supply transformer has two

Card 1/2



L 51382-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010885

identical secondary windings, each of which is connected to half of the converter bridges forming half the load current of one sign. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Jul63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ANIKINA, L. I.

PA 150T77

USSR/Physics - Phosphors
Luminescence

1 Oct 49

"Study of the Variations in Absorption During the Excitation of Phosphors," L. I. Anikina, V. V. Antonov-Romanovskiy, Phys Inst imen. P. N. Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVIII, No 4

Investigated alkaline earth phosphors activated by rare earth elements SrS.CaS-Ce, Sm; SrS-Ce, Sm; and SrS-Eu, Sm. Graph shows relative transparency D/D_0 versus wave length of excitation, for these three phosphors about 0.1 mm in

150T77

USSR/Physics - Phosphors (Contd) 1 Oct 49

thickness (D is the transparency during excitation and D_0 is the transparency during non-excitation). Spectral sensitivity to flash ("flare-ups") corresponds to the spectral behavior of supplementary ("after") absorption: where there is no noticeable absorption there is practically no flash. Closest correspondence for all three phosphors was in the region of 1 micron wave length. Submitted by Acad S. I. Vavilov 21 Jul 49.

150T77

PA 175T74

ANIKINA, L. I.

USSR/Physics - Phosphors 1 Apr 50

"Influence of Irregular Excitation Upon the 'Ignition' Properties of Phosphors Sensitive to Infrared Rays," L. I. Anikina, V. V. Antonov-Romanovskiy, Phys Inst imeni Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXI, No 4, pp 637-640

Aim is to clarify under simplest conditions what influence irregularity of excitation has upon effect of so-called hysteresis in phenomenon of ignition (flashes). Graphs of I vs n ("light-sums"). Submitted 27 Jan 50 by Acad S. I. Vavilov.

175T74

ANIKINA, L.I.

CA

3

Fluorescence and phosphorescence of cerium-activated alkaline-earth phosphors. L. I. Anikina (P.N. Lebedev Phys. Inst. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Eksptl. Teoret. Fiz.* 21, 310-13(1951).—The assumption that the previously ascertained (*C.A.* 44, 938g) absence of a decrease of the absorption in the Ce band of SrS, CaS-Ce, Sm and SrS-Se, Sm upon excitation, might be due to a quadrupole character of the Ce^{3+} emission, was tested by fluorometric measurements of the mean life τ of the short-lived emission. For both phosphors, τ was found of the order of $(1-2) \times 10^{-8}$ sec.; consequently, the emission is definitely dipolar. This detn. of τ was checked by detns. of the absorption coeff. k in 436 mμ, giving $\tau = (\lambda_0^2/8\pi)(N/\int kd\nu)$, where N = concn. of the absorbing centers (i.e. the Ce emission centers); this gave $\tau \sim 3 \times 10^{-8}$, in agreement with the fluorometric detn. The conclusion of the dipole character of the short-lived emission is in accord with the data of Zaidel' and Larionov (*C.A.* 32, 8031[7]). Ionization of the Ce^{3+} centers on excitation thus would appear little probable. However, Pringsheim's (*Preparation and Characteristics of Solid Luminescent Materials, Symposium Am. Phys. Soc.*, p. 270(1948)) conclusion of the impossibility of further ionization of Ce^{4+}, is not compelling. If energy were stored not through absorption in the Ce centers, but only in the fundamental band, then the limiting total light stored should be greater in 406 than in 436 mμ, whereas Morgenshtern (*Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.* 58, 783(1947)) found the contrary. Consequently, absorption in 436 mμ cannot but result in excitation of Ce centers, and storage of light cannot but consist in further ionization of Ce^{3+} to Ce^{4+}. Evidence is supplied by detns. of the total light stored (s) by SrS, CaS-Ce, Sm, at 20° and 65°. In 405 mμ, s decreases from 20 to 65°, but in excitation in 436 mμ, s increases markedly with the temp. Consequently, thermal ionization of Ce^{3+} centers during their excited life must occur at least to some extent. This ionization in the excited state is analogous to the dissocn. of color centers in absorption in the F-band of alkali halides (Pohl, *C.A.* 32, 60[4]). In ultraviolet excitation (365 mμ) there is no Ce^{3+} fluorescence, only pure phosphorescence, evidently unrelated to ionization of Ce centers, and consequently showing no decrease of the absorption on excitation.

N. Thon

ANIKINA, L. I. 1 Jan 53

USSR/Physics - Phosphorescence

"Effect of the Action of the Exciting Light on Phosphorescence Yield," L. I. Anikina, Phys Inst im Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 1, pp 41-44

Analyzes appearance of additional absorption (see DAN SSSR, 68,669 (1949)) proportional to light stored, i.e., to the number of electrons on captive level equivalent to number on ionized light centers. Exptl results proved light yield is higher at low excitation. Indebted to V. V. Antonov-Romanovskiy, Ye. Ye. Bukke, and V. V. Shchayenko. Received 3 Nov 52.

262T74

ANIKINA, L. I.

B-5

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Crystals.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1957, 14518

Author : S. V. Grum-Grzhimaylo, L. I. Anikina, E. N. Belova, K. I. Tolstikhina

Inst : -

Title : Spectral Absorption Curves and Other Physical Constants of Natural Micas

Orig Pub: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-vo pri un-te, 1955, No 9, 90-119

Abstract: Spectral absorption curves were obtained in the region 220-1200 millimicrons for approx. 50 natural micas from various USSR deposits - muscovites, biotites and flagopites. Tables of elements are given which enter into the composition of micas and the parameters of their crystalline lattices. Chem. and spectral analyses were made. Absorption coefficients K of mica flakes 0.01 mm thick and over were measured. Two types of absorption curves are observed: the first group falls in the

Card 1/2

ANIKINA, L. I.

USSR/Physical Chem. Crystals

B-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22135

Author : L. I. Anikina (Dissertation)

Inst : Not given

Title : The influence of luminiscent action of stimulating light on the yield of photo-luminescence of crystallophosphors.

Orig Pub: Tr. Fiz. In-ta AN SSSR, 1956, 7, 3-46

Abstract: A dimunition of the yield P of the luminiscence of phosphors SrS CaS-(Ce,Sm), and SrS-(E Sm) has been discovered which corresponds to the increasing accumulation of the amount of light. This phenomenon is explained by the luminous action of the stimulating light which creates supplementary losses of energy absorbed in liberating electrons from the levels of penetration, or the transfer of electrons from the basic zone to the level of ionized centers. These losses reveal themselves either directly in the form of supplementary absorption dependent on localized electrons or ionized centers of luminosity, or indirectly in cases when localized electrons or holes intercept the energy, absorbed in the basic substance of the phosphor. The

ANIKINA, L.I.; MAKAROV, Ye.S.

The unit cell of umohoite ($UO_2MoO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$). Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.4:942-943 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut khimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A. P. Vinogradovym.
(Umohoite)

MAKAROV, Ye.S.; ANIKINA, L.I.

Crystal structure of umohite $[UMoO_6(H_2O_2)_2].2H_2O$. Geokhimiia no.1:15-22 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Umohoite crystals)

L 17590-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/AS(mp)-2/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/ESD(gs) JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP4049247 B/0074/64/033/011/1337/1348

AUTHOR: Anikina, L. I.; Karyakin, A. V.

TITLE: Luminescence of the rare earth elements and its application in analytical chemistry

SOURCE: Uspekhi khimii, v. 33, no. 11, 1964, 1337-1348

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth, luminescence, phosphor, activated crystallophosphor, rare earth determination, analytical chemistry

ABSTRACT: This is an extensive review of the literature, containing no original work. In the introduction, the authors point out that normal chemical analysis is inadequate for the rare earth elements due to the extreme similarity of their properties. Spectroscopic methods and luminescence analysis are now generally used. Emission spectra cannot be used because of the coincidence of many thousands of lines. The X-ray region of the spectrum, affording a 10^-3% accuracy, is more reliable, but a drawback is low sensitivity. Basically, the light absorption and luminescence of the rare earth elements are related to the 4f shell which is shielded by the outer shells and produces discrete spectra. Going on to discuss luminescence, the authors first discuss the luminescence of pure salts and solutions. The absorption spectra in the infrared, visible and ultraviolet regions show

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narrow bands. In the far ultraviolet they become continuous. Discrete spectra of the rare earth ions are due to quasi-forbidden transitions. Unlike other elements, the rare metal salts are also luminescent in solution, maintaining the solid state spectrum. Luminescent analysis is unsurpassed in accuracy, and can be used for quantitative determinations. Concerning the luminescence of crystallophosphors activated by rare earth elements, the authors note that rare earths are used as minute additives to oxides, sulfides, fluorides, sulfates, silicates, phosphates, tungstates and molybdates. Their ionic radius should be commensurate with that of the activator. Here too, luminescence is proportional to content and can be used for the quantitative determination of the rare earths. With respect to the luminescence of organic internal complexes of the rare earth elements, the photoluminescent spectra of these compounds are basically no different from those of the simple salts of these elements. The energy distribution depends on the nature of the organic ligand. Sometimes ions show fluorescence only under certain conditions, mostly at low temperatures (except Eu). This is a sensitive method permitting the determination of 10^{-4}% Eu and 10^{-3}% Tb. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: In-t geokhimii i analit. khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

L 17590-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049247

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC OP

NO REF SOV: 051 OTHER: 074

Card 3/3

KARYAKIN, A. V.; ANIKINA, L. I. Moscow

"Lumineszenverfahren zur Bestimmung von Seltenerdelementen."

report submitted for 2nd Intl Symp on Hyperpure Materials in Science and Technology, Dresden, GDR, 28 Sep-2 Oct 65.

Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im Vernadskiy Akademii nauk SSSR, Moscow.

ACC NR: AP7012443 SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/010 1196 1200

AUTHOR: Karyakin, A. V.; Anikina, L. I.; Filatkina, L. A.

ORG: Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. V. I. Vernadskiy, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Luminescent determination of small quantities of terbium, dysprosium and gadolinium in yttrium oxide

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 10, 1966, 1196-1200

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence spectrum, terbium, dysprosium, gadolinium, yttrium compound, mercury lamp, light filter / DRSH-250 mercury-quartz lamp, UFS-1 light filter

SUB CODE: 08,07,11

ABSTRACT: The authors tested various bases for rare-earth phosphor crystals including yttrium compounds in developing a luminescent method for determining small quantities of terbium, dysprosium and gadolinium in yttrium oxide. $CaMoO_4$, $CaWO_4$, $Na_2B_4O_7$ and CaF_3 were tested as the base material for preparation of phosphor crystals. The yttrium was taken in the form of YCl_3, YF_3 and Y_2O_3. A certain quantity of terbium and dysprosium was in-

UDC: 543.426

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ACC NR: AP7012443

troduced into each of the mixtures and luminescence intensity was measured after high-temperature firing. The best results for terbium and dysprosium were observed with the use of phosphor crystals based on calcium fluoride and yttrium oxide in a 1:1 ratio. A DRSh-250 mercury-quartz lamp with a UFS-1 filter was used as the excitation source. The brightest luminescence bands for terbium and dysprosium were observed in the 300-600 mμ range with maxima at 544 and 572 mμ for terbium and dysprosium respectively. Band intensity on these maxima may be used for determining terbium with a sensitivity of $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ and dysprosium with a sensitivity of $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$%. Phosphor crystals based on Y_2O_3 were found to be best for determination of gadolinium in yttrium oxide. Since the band maximum for this element lies at 312 mμ special equipment must be used for registration. The luminescent method gives a sensitivity of $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$% for gadolinium determination in yttrium oxide. Reproducibility for the proposed method is 20-30%. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [JPRS: 40,422]

2/2

ANIKINA, L. N.

"Observations on Blood-System Changes During Operations Under Various Types of Anesthesia." Cand Med Sci, Ryazan'Medical Inst, Ryazan', 1954. (RZhBiolKhim, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

L 13551-66 EWT(m)/T/EWA(m)-2

ACC NR: AP6001154 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/003/0471/0484

AUTHOR: Anikina, M.; Vardenga, G.; Zhuravleva, M.; Kotlyarevskiy, D.; Lukstin'sh, Yu.; Mestvirishvili, A.; Nyagu, D.; Okonov, E.; Wu, Tsung-fang; Chkhaidze, L.; Takhtamyshev, G.

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy); Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, Gruzinskaya SSR (Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR)

TITLE: Investigation of K_2^0-meson decays 19,44,55

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 3, 1965, 471-484

TOPIC TAGS: K meson, meson interaction, lepton, radioactive decay, selection rule, pion

ABSTRACT: The authors presented at the 12th International Conference on High Energy Physics, Dubna, 1964, preliminary results of analyses of 683 K_2^0-mesons detected in a Wilson chamber. In the present article, the authors present a more complete analysis using a larger statistical material (1082 K_2^0-mesons). The following probabilities were obtained for leptonic decays of the K_2^0-meson and for the decay $K_2^0 \longrightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$ (with respect to all K_2^0-decays into charged particles): $\Gamma_2 (+ \text{---} 0) / \Gamma_2$

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L 13551-66

ACC NR: AP6001154

(charged) = 0.194 ± 0.024 and $\Gamma_2(Ke_3) + \Gamma_2(K\mu_3) / \Gamma_2$ (charged) = 0.806 ± 0.090. The data on leptonic decays exclude the S-type interaction and are in good agreement with the V-type interaction and the predictions based on the $|\Delta I| = 1/2$ selection rule. The energy spectrum of π^0-mesons in the $K_2^0 \rightarrow \pi^- + \pi^+ + \pi^0$ decay differs significantly from the phase curve $\phi(T_0)$. The value $\alpha = -8.2^{-1.3}_{-0.9}$ was obtained for the coefficient α in the linear approximation $dW(T_0)/d\phi(T_0) = 1 + \alpha T_0/M_{K0}$, which is also in good agreement with the $|\Delta I| = 1/2$ selection rule. Assuming the existence of a δ-dipion resonance, the following values are obtained for its mass and width: M_δ = (350 ± 10) MeV and Γ_δ = (75 ± 15) MeV. In conclusion, the authors consider it their pleasant duty to thank B. M. Pontecorvo [Pontekorvo] for fruitful discussions and constant interest in the work; V. I. Veksler, I. V. Chuvilo and the entire staff of the proton-synchrotron, who assured the execution of the experiment; and E. L. Andronikashvili, V. P. Dzhelepov, and Z. Sh. Mandzhavidse for assistance in the work. Authors also extend their thanks to the group of laboratory technicians and mechanics consisting of N. I. Grafov, L. Goncharov, P. Zhabin, L. Lyubimov, D. Sverdlin, V. Smirnov, V. Stepanov, L. Filatov, and L. Filippov, and the students O. Dumbrayts and V. Novikov for performing the calculations. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 4 tables, and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 18,77 SUBM DATE: 30Mar65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 021

Card 2/2

ANIKINA, M.; VARDENGA, G.; ZHURAVLEVA, M.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, D.; NYAGU, D.; OKONOV, E.; TAKHTAMYSHEV, G.; U TSZUN-FAN' [Wu TSung-fan]; CHKHAIDZE, L.

Determining the relative probabilities of $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay. IAd. fiz. 2 no.5:853-858 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

ANIKINA, M.Kh.; NEAGU, D.; OKONOV, Ye.O.; PETROV, N.I.; ROSANOVA, A.M.; RUSAKOV, V.A.; SARANTSEVA, V.R., tekhn. red.

An experimental investigation of CP-invariance consequences K_2^0 decays. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi institut iadernykh issledovanii, 1961. p.8.

(No subject heading)

ANIKINA, M. Kh., KOTLYAREVSKIY, D. M., KOSLOV, A. A., DZURAVLEVA, M. S., MANDZHAVIDZE S. M., MESTRVIRISHVILI, A. N. NIAGU, D. V., PETROV, N. I. ROZANOVA, A. M., RUSAKOV, V. A. OKONOV, E. O., TAKIBTAMYSHEV, G. G., CHKHEIDSE, L. B.

"Decay Properties of K^0-Mesons"

Report presented at the Intl. Conference on High Energy Physics, Geneva, 4-11 July 1962

Joint Inst. for Nuclear Research
Lab. of High Energies, Dubna, 1962

B1004
S/056/62/042/001/021/048
B104/B102

24.6700

AUTHORS: Anikina, M. Kh., Nyagu, D. V., Okonov, E. O., Petrov, N. I., Rozanova, A. M., Rusakov, V. A.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of some consequences of CP invariance in K_2^0-meson decays

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 1, 1962, 130-134

TEXT: The application of CP invariance to the decay of neutral K-mesons leads to three conclusions: (1) The decay of a long-lived K^0-meson into two pions is forbidden; (2) in three-particle lepton decays, the ratio between the probabilities of emission of negative and positive pions $R = w(K_2^0 \to \pi^- + e^+(\mu^+) + \nu)/w(K_2^0 \to \pi^+ + e^-(\mu^-) + \nu) = 1$; (3) only a K_2^0-meson can decay into three π^0-mesons, and the $K_2^0 \to \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$ decay is about hundred times more probable than the relevant decay of a short-lived K^0-meson. At the proton-synchrotron of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research as much as 649 long-lived K^0-meson decays were recorded

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B104/B102

Experimental investigation of . .

with a cloud chamber in a magnetic field. Of these, 92 were discarded because the resulting particles escaped at nearly 90°, or because the background was too intense. The events were analyzed using the following kinematic criteria of two-particle decay: (a) coplanarity of secondary particles with the direction of the decayed K_2^0-meson: $\varphi_+ = \varphi_- + 180^\circ$; (b) balance of transverse components of the momenta of decayed particles; (c) agreement between the measured momenta of secondary particles and their angle of emission. Among the K_2^0-decays, no decay into two charged pions was detected. This result evidences that the CP invariance is applicable. The equality between the probabilities of lepton K_2^0-decays with emission of e^- and e^+ mesons does not contradict this hypothesis. Previous data indicating the probability of $K_2^0 \longrightarrow 3\pi$ decays also agree with the authors' results. Among the 597 K_2^0-decays, no decay into two charged leptons (μ or e) was detected. L. I. Zinov'yev, head of the proton-synchrotron team, Chief Engineer N. I. Pavlov, section chief K. P. Myznikov, and the operators S. V. Fedukov, I. N. Yalovyy, Ye. N. Kulakova, L. Popinenkova are

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31004
S/056/62/042/001/021/048
B104/B102

Experimental investigation of...

thanked for the synchrotron experiments, B. M. Pontekorvo for his interest, V. I. Veksler and V. P. Dzhelepov for cooperation, and P. I. Zhabin, V. A. Smirnov, L. Filatova, and N. Kurilina for help in the measurements There are 1 table and 10 references: 3 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: M. Bardon, K. Lande, L. Lederman. Ann. of Phys., 5, 156, 1958; F Muller, O. Piccioni et al., Phys. Rev. Lett., 4, 418, 1960; D Neagu, E O. Okonov, N. J Petrov, A. M. Rosanova, V. A. Rusakov. Phys. Rev Lett., 6, 552, 1961; T. Lee, C. Yang. Phys. Rev., 119, 1410, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: September 2, 1961

Card 3/3

L 19639-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD
ACCESSION NR: AP3007064 S/0056/63/045/003/0469/0473

72
66

AUTHORS: Anikina, M. Kh.; Gogitidze, O. N.; Zhuravleva, M. S.; Kozlov, A. A.; Kotlyarevskiy, D. M.; Mandzhavidze, Z. Sh.; Mestvirishvili, A. N.; Nyagu (Neagu), D.; Okonov, E. O.; Petrov, N. I.; Rozanova, A. M.; Rusakov, V. A.; Takhtamyshev, G. G.; Chkhaidze, L. V.; Wu Tsung-fan; Tserelov, A. A.

TITLE: Observation of the decays $K_2^0 \to \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 3, 1963, 469-473

TOPIC TAGS: neutral kaon decay, four charged particle decay, decay probability, proton synchrotron, cloud chamber

ABSTRACT: Four decays of long-lived K^0 mesons with concomitant emission of four charged particles have been observed in a cloud chamber bombarded by a neutral particle beam from the OIYaN (Joint Inst. of Nuc. Research) proton synchrotron. All four events are identified

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101620009-2"

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as the decays

$$K_2^0 \to \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0 \begin{cases} \gamma \\ e^+ + e^- \end{cases}, \qquad (1)$$

An estimate of the probability of the decay $K_2^0 \to \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$ relative to all K_2^0 decays involving secondary particles yields a value 0.08 ± 0.04. "In conclusion, the authors express their gratitude to engineers N. Rusishvili and A. Yu. Shtayerman of the Physics Institute of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, who participated in the construction and adjustment of the cloud chamber. The authors are also grateful to the proton cyclotron crew and to the group of laboratory assistants. The authors are most grateful to V. I. Veksler and B. M. Pontecorvo for interest in the work and for numer-

L 19639-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3007064

ous discussions, as well as to E. L. Andronikashvili and V. P. Dzheleopov for interest and collaboration." Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research); Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Apr63 DATE ACQ: 08Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012523 S/0056/64/046/001/0059/0066

AUTHORS: Anikina, M. Kh.; Zhuravleva, M. S.; Kotlyarevskiy, D. M.; Mandzhavidze, Z. Sh; Mestvirishvili, A. N.; Nyagu, D. V.; Okonov, E. O.; Petrov, N. I.; Rusakov, V. A.; Takhtamy*shev, G. G.; Chkhaidze, L. V.; Wu, Tsung-fan

TITLE: Estimate of the relative possibility of the $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 59-66

TOPIC TAGS: K_2 decay, Dalitz pair, neutral kaon decay, CP invariance, selection rules, V sup 0 event, ionization selection rule

ABSTRACT: Continuing an earlier investigation (D. V. Nyagu, E. O. Okonov, N. I. Petrov, A. M. Rozanova, and V. A. Rusakov, ZhETF v. 40, 1618, 1961), the authors registered the $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay by the Dalitz pairs observed in a one-meter cloud chamber placed in a beam of neutral particles from a proton synchrotron, using an experimental

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012523 S/0056/64/046/001/0059/0066

AUTHORS: Anikina, M. Kh.; Zhuravleva, M. S.; Kotlyarevskiy, D. M.; Mandzhavidze, Z. Sh; Mestvirishvili, A. N.; Nyagu, D. V.; Okonov, E. O.; Petrov, N. I.; Rusakov, V. A.; Takhtamy*shev, G. G.; Chkhaidze, L. V.; Wu, Tsung-fan

TITLE: Estimate of the relative possibility of the $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay

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TOPIC TAGS: K_2 decay, Dalitz pair, neutral kaon decay, CP invariance, selection rules, V sup 0 event, ionization selection rule

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012523

setup described earlier (ZhETF v. 45, 469, 1963). Applying more stringent selection rules, they found the ratio of the probability of the $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay to the probability of all K_2^0 meson decays to be (0.24 ± 0.08). "We thank the proton synchrotron crew, whose precise work enabled us to set up the project. We are deeply grateful to B. M. Pontecorvo who called attention to the possibility of investigating $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay by means of Dalitz pairs and for numerous discussions. We are grateful to E. L. Andronikashvili, V. I. Veksler, and V. P. Dzhelepov for collaboration, and also to the group of laboratory assistants and particularly student Yu. Luksty*n'sh of Riga University for participating in the measurements." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research); Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012523

(Physics Institute, AN GruzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

KUKAVADZE, G.M.; GOL'DIN, L.L.; ANIKINA, M.P.; ERSHLER, B.V.

[Measurement of the cross sections of the absorption and radiative capture of neutrons in U^{233} and the pile neutron spectrum] Izmerenie secheniia pogloshcheniia i secheniia radiatsionnogo zakhvata urana-233 dlia kotel'nogo spektra neitronov. Moskva, 1955. 13 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Neutrons—Capture) (Mass spectrometry)
(Uranium—Isotopes)

[illegible], [illegible] P., ER[illegible], B. V., [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible], L. L.

"Determination of the Absorption Cross-Section and of the Radiation Capture Cross-Section of Uranium - 233 for Slow Neutrons," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955

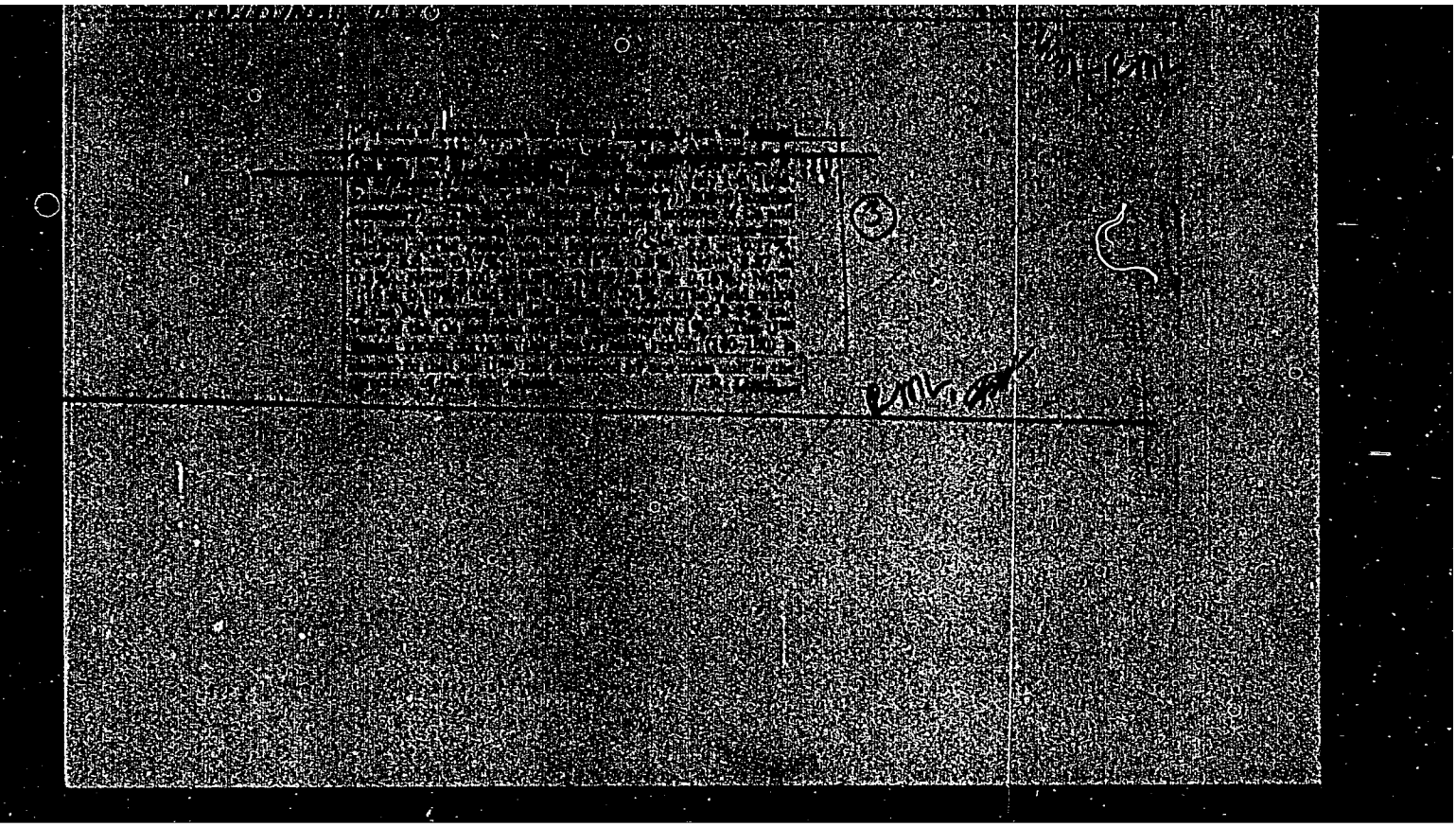
ANIKINA, M. P., KUKAVADZE, G. M. and KOL'DIN, L. L., Ershler, B. V.

"The U_{233} Fission Yields of Nd and Ce Isotopes".

Physicichemical Institute imeni Karpov

Report appearing in 1st Volume of "Session of The Academy of Sciences USSR on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy, 1-5 July 1955", Publishing House of Academy of Sciences USSR, 1955.

SO: Sum 728, 28 Nov 1955.



ANIKINA, M.P.

PA - 2050

AUTHOR: MJASIŠČEVA,G.G., ANIKINA,M.P., GOL'DIN,L.L., ERŠLER,B.V.

TITLE: Measuring of the Cross Section of Th^{232} for Thermal Neutrons and of the Resonance Integral of the Absorption on Neutrons (Russian)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaia Energiia, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 1, pp 22-26 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 3 / 1957 Reviewed: 3 / 1957

ABSTRACT: These measurements were carried out on a reactor with heavy water. In the reactor considerably diluted solutions of the nitrates of the substances investigated were irradiated. While the cross sections were being measured, the solutions arranged side by side which contained thorium and the gauging material were simultaneously irradiated. Also measuring of cadmium relations is discussed in short. The β-activity was measured by means of a counter with a mica window. The values measured for activity were extrapolated for the point of time at which irradiation ended.

Results: The cadmium relations measured for thorium, gold, uranium, and indium in various channels of the reactor are shown together in a table. The cross sections of thorium were compared with the cross sections of gold, indium, and uranium. The relations obtained immediately from the experiment have no simply physical significance, but it is

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Measuring of the Cross Section of Th^{232} for Thermal Neutrons and of the Resonance Integral of the Absorption on Neutrons (Russian)

possible, from them, to determine the cross section of thorium for thermal neutrons as well as the amount of the resonance integral of absorption. Next, the notion of the average cross section is introduced, which depends on the spectrum of the neutrons and also on the gauging material. The average cross sections of thorium are given in a table. From the data hitherto discussed it is then possible to compute the cross section of thorium for thermal neutrons; the values found are shown in form of a table. The cross sections found with gold agree excellently with one another. The cross sections measured with indium are noticeably smaller than those measured with gold. Whereas the cross sections of thorium, which were measured with uranium as a gauging material, differ most among one another, measurements on the occasion of which gold was used for gauging gave the best results. The resonance integral of the absorption for thorium was computed according to the

Anikina M.P.

AUTHOR: ANIKINA,M.P., ERSHLER,B.V. PA - 2310

TITLE: The Yield of Sr^{90} on the Occasion of the Fission of U^{233}. (Vykhod Sr^{90} pri delenii U^{233}, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Atomnaia Energiia, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 3, pp 275 - 276 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 4 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The yields of fragments on the occasion of the fission of U^{233} are not yet explored with sufficient thoroughness, and in particular no data are available in published works concerning the yield of Sr^{90}. From the accumulation of Sr^{90} it is easily possible to estimate the number of fissions occuring in a U^{233} sample on the occasion of a long irradiation of this sample (i.e. under such conditions in which it is difficult to utilize relatively short-lived fragments as e.g. Ba^{140} (12 days) or Sr^{89} (53 days)).

For the determination of the yield of Sr^{90} a long irradiated U^{233}-sample was used, which has already been described in one of the author's previous works. With a weight of the uranium sample of 60,75 mg, 11,9 mg were fissioned therein. The activity of the Sr^{90} in these samples determined after a three year's exposure of the the sample, and that of the Y^{90} (which the authors separated from the individual portions of the Sr^{90}) was determined after an exposure of from 20 - 30 days (i.e. after the equilibrium Sr^{90} (19,9 years) $\rightarrow Y^{90}$ (65 hours) had been attained). Also in these

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PA - 2310

The Yield of Sr^{90} on the Occasion of the Fission of U^{233}.

samples the yield of Sr^{90} was determined.

In the course of recent experiments the number of fissions occuring in the samples was determined from the quantity of Sr^{89} (the yield of which, according to published data, was assumed to be 5,6%). Measuring results are shown together in a table. Comparison between the yields of Sr^{90} in the case of long and short irradiation shows that Sr^{90} and its predecessors have no great absorption cross sections for neutrons in the decay series for A = 90.

Among the here mentioned values for the yield of Sr^{90} the value (4,56 ± 0,08)% is the most reliable. It was obtained as the result of experiments with long irradiation of an uranium sample (1 table).

ASSOCIATION: Not given.
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 5.9.1956.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

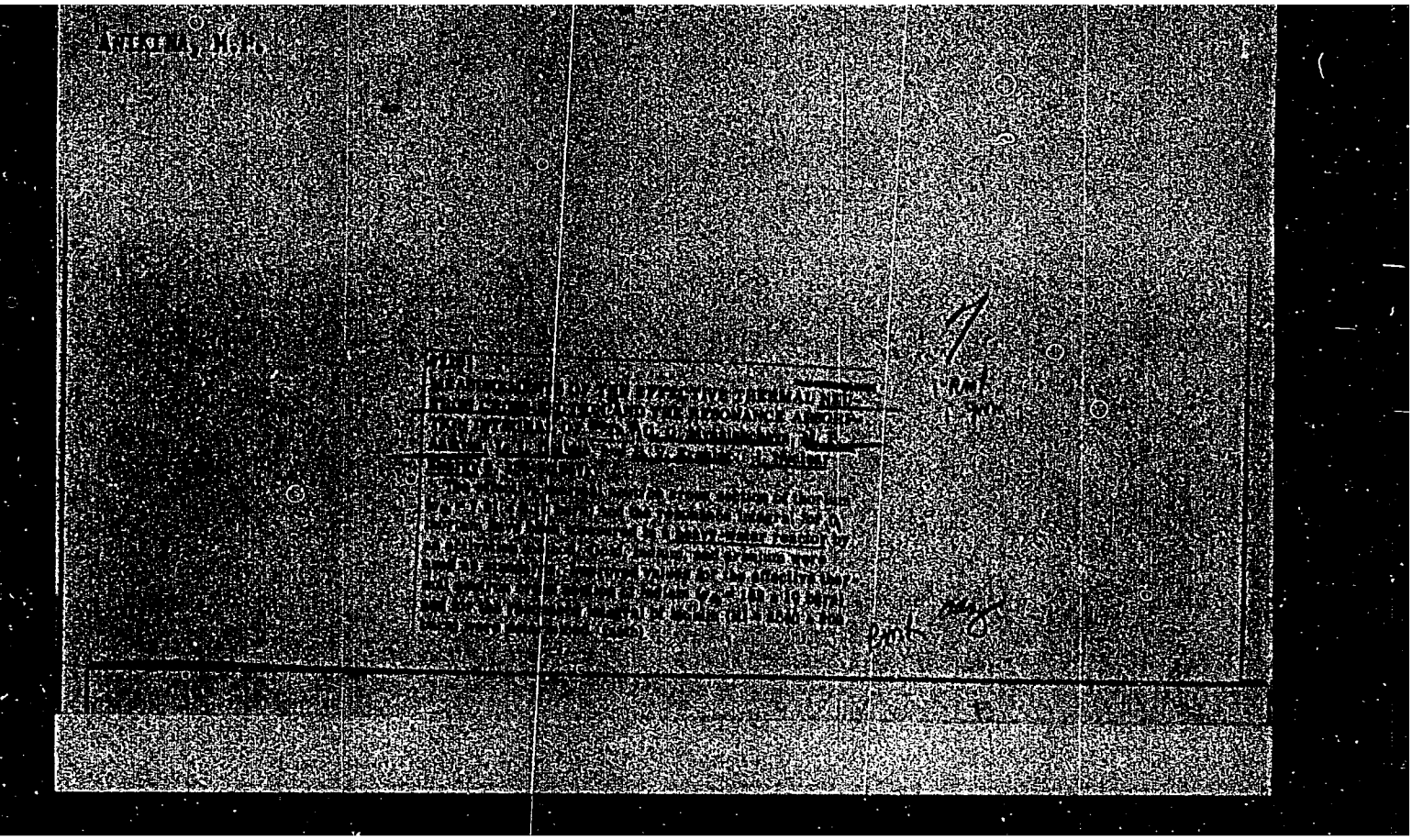
Fission Yields of Several Heavy Fission Products of U^{233} 89-12-11/29

The Xe^{135} absorption coefficient was obtermined at $(3,2 \pm 1,0) \cdot 10^6$ b.
(There are 1 table, 1 figure and 8 references, 5 of which are Slavic).

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3



ANIKINA, M.P.

MURIN, A. N., ERSHLER, B. V., KUKAWADZE, G. M., ANIKINA, M. P., GORSHKOV, V. K., IVANOV, R. N., KRIZANSKIY, L. M., and REFORMATSKIY, I. A.

"Mass-Spectrometric Study of U^{233} , U^{235} and Pu^{239} Fission Products."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

AUTHORS: Anikina, M. P., Ivanov, R. N., Lukavadze, G. M., Ershler, B. V., 89-2-22/35

TITLE: The Half-Life of Sr^{90} and its Fission Yield from U^{233} (Period poluraspada Sr^{90} i vykhod ego pri delenii U^{233}).

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958. Nr 2, pp. 198-198 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to the usual method the half-life of Sr^{90} was determined to be $29,3 \pm 1,6$ a.
The yields of Sr^{90} and Sr^{88} in the $U^{233}(n,f)$ reaction were determined to be $5,5 \pm 0,3$ % for Sr^{88} and
$5,8 \pm 0,4$ % for Sr^{90}.
The yield for Sr^{90} given in reference 7 must be calculated anew, as the half-life period of 19,9 a was still used there. When the newly determined half-life period is used, the yield in this case amounts to $6,3 \pm 0,3$ %. There are 1 table and 7 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Half life-Measurement 2. Strontium 90-Half life-Measurement

ANIKINA, M. P.

21(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2081

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 2d., Geneva, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernaya fizika (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Physics) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 552 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, Vol. 1) 8,000 copies printed.

Eds. (Title page): A.I. Alikhanov, Academician; V.I. Veksler, Academician; and N.A. Vlasov, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. of this volume: S.L. Brevdev and B.F. Karetskiy, Candidates of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): G.L. Smolyan; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Masel'.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific research workers and other persons interested in nuclear physics. The volume contains 43 papers presented by Soviet Scientists at the Second Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva in September 1958.

COVERAGE: It is divided into two parts. Part I contains 17 papers dealing with plasma physics and controlled thermonuclear Reactions, and Part II contains 26 papers on nuclear physics, including problems of particle acceleration and of cosmic ray physics. The first paper by L.A. Artsimovich presents a review of Soviet work on controlled thermonuclear reactions. The remaining papers in Part I deal with particular problems in this field. papers in Part II deal in detail with various problems in nuclear physics, such as the fission of heavy atoms and their isotopes, and with the study of cosmic radiation by means of artificial earth satellites and rockets, described in a paper by S.N. Vernov. The Russian-language edition of the proceedings of the conference is published in 16 volumes. The first 6 volumes contain all the papers presented by Soviet scientists as follows: Volume (1), Yadernaya fizika (Nuclear Physics); Volume (2), Yadernyye reaktory i yadernaya energetika (Nuclear Reactor and Nuclear Power); Volume (3), Yadernoye goryucheye metally (Nuclear Fuel and Reactor Metals), Volume (4), Khimiya radioelementov i radiatsionnykh prevrashcheniy (Chemistry of Radioelements and of Radiation Transformations); Volume 5, Radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina (Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine); Volume (6) Poluchenlye i primeneniye isotopov (Production and Use of Isotopes). The other 10 volumes contain selected papers presented at the Conference by non-Soviet scientists. In the present volume discrepancies between the English and Russian language) edition of the proceedings have been noted in three articles where the texts are not identical; viz; Andrianov, et al, "High Current Pulsed Discharge"; Akhiyezer, et al, "High Frequency Plasma Oscillation"; and Bogolyubov, "Investigations of the Many-body Problem". The serial numbers of reports 2302 and 2504 are reversed in the English edition. Report 2211, by Simalnikov, et al, is numbered 2536 in the English edition.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear (Cont.) SOV/2081

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13

21(8) SOV/89-7-2-7/24

AUTHORS: Gorshkov, V. K., Anikina, M. P.

TITLE: Fine Structure in the Fission Yield Curve for U^{233} (Tonkaya struktura krivoy vykhoda oskolkov deleniya U^{233})

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 144 - 147 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The yields of Ba^{138}, Sr^{88}, Sr^{90}, Y^{89}, Zr^{90}, Zr^{91}, Zr^{92}, Zr^{93}, Zr^{94}, Zr^{96}, Cs^{136} and Rb^{86} were determined with U^{233} irradiated 5.1 years ago. These yields are listed in tables and are in good accordance with the values obtained in other measurements. The relative yields of Y^{89}, Sr^{88} and Sr^{90} were measured by mass spectrometry. The specimens were surface-ionized by means of an ion source consisting of two wires. The initial U^{233} solution was not fractionated. The lack of Sr^{80} permits the statement that the yield of $Rb^{86} \ll 0.8\%$ is the absolute yield of Sr^{88}. To determine the yield of Zr isotopes the Zr had to be completely isolated, because the concentration of the specimen was otherwise too low. The isolation was achieved by double-precipitation with iodide, and thorium was

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used as a carrier. The Zr isotope yield was measured relatively to the Sr^{90} yield. The Ba^{138} yield was determined by comparison to the Pr^{141} yield. The Cs^{136} yield was directly calculated due to the presence of Ba^{136}. The yield curve of U^{233} shows both in the light and heavy fragments a fine structure of the same arrangement. These two fine structures cannot be explained by the assumption that neutrons are captured by fission fragment nuclei after the fission because the capture cross section is too small. On the other hand it is impossible that the fine structure is caused by delayed neutrons emitted by fission particles because in this case the fine structures would not be in accordance. Therefore the only possible assumption is that the cause of the fine structures is the mechanism of the fission of U^{233} cores. V. G. Zhuravleva measured a great number of photographic plates with the microphotometer. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1958
Card 2/2

TRET'YAKOV, Ye.F.; ANIKINA, M.P.; GOL'DIN, L.L.; NOVIKOVA, G.I.; PIROGOVA, N.I.

Spectrum of internal conversion electrons accompanying α-decay of U^{233} and the energy level diagram of Th^{229}. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 37 no.4:917-927 O '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Uranium--Isotopes) (Thorium--Isotopes) (Electrons)

GIL'ZIN, Karl Aleksandrovich; ANIKINA, M.S., red.

[Engines of unprecedented velocities] Dvigateli nevidannykh skorostei. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 330 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. The Sensory Organs T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65812

Author : Anikina N.A.
Inst :
Title : An Electrophysiological Investigation of the Mechanism of Chemoreception. Report I. The Change in Afferent Impulsation in the Splanchnic Nerves Associated with the Effect of Chemical Stimuli (Nicotine and Acetylcholine) Upon the Receptors.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1956, 42, No 7, 8-13

Abstract : Perfusion of an isolated portion of the intestines of cats under urethane anesthesia with nicotine (1 ml at a concentration of $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ --$1 \cdot 10^{-3}$) or acetylcholine (at a concentration of $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ --$1 \cdot 10^{-2}$) produced in 1.5 seconds afferent impulsation in the nerve trunks of the mesenteric plexus and in the splanchnic nerves (made up of 80 to 90 oscillations per second) and a rise in blood pressure after 5 seconds. Maximal impulsation (35 b) was observed between 4 and 9

Card : 1/2

ANIKINA, N. A. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Electrophysiological characteristics of afferent impulses in intestinal nerves caused by certain chemical ~~irritants~~ stimulants." Mos, 1957. 12 pp 20 cm. (Acad Med Sci USSR. Inst of Normal and Pathological Physiology), 110 copies

(KL, 7-57, 105)

ANIKINA, N.A.

Electrophysiological investigation on the mechanism of chemoreception. Report No.3: Effect of nicotine and acids on intestinal receptors in monoiodoacetic acid metabolism disorders [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.6:11-16 Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz laboratorii elektrofiziologii (zav. - doktor biol.nauk. O.V. Verzilova) i laboratorii obshchey fiziologii (zav. - deystbitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(ACETIC ACID, rel. cpds.
monoiodoacetic acid metab.disord., eff. on intestinal responses to chem. irritation (Rus))
(INTESTINES, physiology,
eff. of chem. irritation in monoiodoacetic acid metab. disord. (Rus))

ANIKINA, N.A.

Adaptation of the chemoreceptors. Biul. eksp. i biol. med. 50 no. 8:24-28 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz laboratorii elektrofiziologii (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk O.V. Verzilova) i laboratorii obshchey fiziologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(RECEPTORS (NEUROLOGY)) (BLOOD PRESSURE) (REFLEXES)

ANIKINA, N.A.

Two types of afferent influences of small intestine mechanoreceptors on the blood pressure. Biul. eksp.biol.i med. 50 no.9:28-33 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz laboratorii elektrofiziologii (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk O.V.Verzilova) i laboratoriii obshchey fiziologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(BLOOD PRESSURE) (INTESTINES--INNERVATION)

ANIKINA, N.A.

Studies on the mechanism of chemoreception. Report No.4: Effect of nicotine and acids on intestinal receptors in conditions of modified excitability under the influence of various concentrations of monoiodoacetic acid. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.3:18-23 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii elektrofiziologii (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk O.V.Verzilova) i laboratorii obshchey fiziologii (zav. - akademik V.N.Chernigovskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. V.V.Parin. Predstavlena akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.
(INTESTINES) (NICOTINE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(ACETIC ACID)

ANIKINA, N.A.

Dynamics of changes in the depressor reflexes appearing under the influence of various acids on intestinal receptors following monoiodoacetate intoxication. Trudy Inst.norm.i pat.fiziol. AMN SSSR 7:7-8 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki serdechno-sosudistoy sistemy (zav. - doktor med.nauk V.M.Khayutin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.

S/064/60/000/01/13/024
B022/B008

AUTHORS: Tur'yan, Ya. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Anikina, N. S.

TITLE: A Method for the Automatic Control of the Absorption Process of Nitrogen Oxides by Means of Basic Solutions at the Production of Weak Nitric Acid

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 1, pp. 59 - 61

TEXT: The absorption process of nitrogen oxides with a soda solution requires continuous control of the soda concentration; a soda concentration of approximately 10 g/l must be maintained especially towards the end of the process. The control of the soda concentration by means of titration is extremely difficult and excludes a continuous control. An automatic control method which is based on the continuous measuring of the pH with an antimony electrode was worked out for this reason. A saturated calomel electrode was used as reference electrode. The emf of the electrode cell was measured with an electronic potentiometer of the type EPD-32. The potentiometric titration curve of a 0.1 N Na_2CO_3 solution with 0.1 N

A Method for the Automatic Control of the Absorption Process of Nitrogen Oxides by Means of Basic Solutions at the Production of Weak Nitric Acid

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B022/B008

sulfuric acid, using an antimony electrode (Fig. 1), shows that the electrode mentioned reacts very sensitively to pH variations and makes a separate determination of Na_2CO_3 and $NaHCO_3$ possible. The dependence of the potential of the antimony electrode on the concentration ratio $NaNO_2$: $NaNO_3$ (Table 1) and Na_2CO_3 : $NaHCO_3$ (Table 2) is given. An industrial model of a pickup electrode, the scheme of which is given (Fig. 2), was designed for the automatic control under production conditions. The pickup is placed between the circulation pump and the containers for the soda solution (Fig. 3). The variation of the potential of the antimony electrode at the industrial absorption of nitrogen oxides with a soda solution is graphically represented (Fig. 4). The calibration curve of the antimony electrode by means of a hydrogen electrode (Fig. 5) showed the linear dependence of the pH on the potential, and the stability of this characteristic before and after the industrial test of the antimony electrode. A. V. Pushkova took part in designing the pickup electrode. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

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A Method for the Automatic Control of the Absorption Process of Nitrogen Oxides by Means of Basic Solutions at the Production of Weak Nitric Acid

S/064/60/000/01/13/024
B022/B008

ASSOCIATION: Lisichanskiy filial Instituta avtomatiki Gosplana USSR (Lisichansk Branch of the Institute of Automation of the Gosplan UkrSSR)

Card 3/3

BASKIN, M.L.; TRET'YAKOV, V.I.; CHAPOROVA, I.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: ANIKINA, N.S.; GRIGORENKO, L.G.; CHEREDINOV, A.A.

Diffusion of tungsten in monocarbides of tungsten, tantalum, and in TiCWC and TiCWCTaC solid solutions. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.3:422-427 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov.

(Tungsten) (Diffusion)

TUR'YAN, Ya.I.; ANIKINA, N.S.

Use of a silver chloride reference electrode for continuous control of the pH of ammonium nitrate solutions at high temperatures. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.5:1077-1081 My '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Lisichanskiy filial instituta avtomatiki i Lisichanskiy filial instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Electrodes) (Ammonium nitrate)

ANIKINA, N.S.; KUZUB, V.S.; Prinimala uchastiye KOVALINSKAYA, Ye.K.

Determination of iron, nickel, chromium in concentrated nitric acid by the oscillographic polarography method. Zhur. anal.khim. 18 no.12:1502-1503 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti, Severodonetsk.

L 46149-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6031946 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/009/2035/2038

AUTHOR: Al'shits, I. M.; Anikina, T. A.; Berlin, A. A.; Grad, N. M.; Levitskaya, O. M.; Mudrov, O. A.; Pagasyan, S. A.; Tsubina, Kh. V.

30
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A new oligomeric binder for glass-reinforced flashes

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 9, 1966, 2035-2038

TOPIC TAGS: glass reinforced plastic, binder, resin MA-3, ~~triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, TGM-3, polyethylene glycol maleate phthalate~~, MS-1

ABSTRACT: A new binder for glass-reinforced plastics has been prepared from triethylene glycol dimethacrylate (TGM-3) in which the content of the stabilizer — hydroquinone — was decreased to 0.04% instead of the conventional 0.03 to 0.20%, and from polyethylene glycol maleate phthalate (MS-1 resin) by heating the components to 80C and a vigorous stirring. This mixture was prepared in MS-1:TGM-3 ratios of 2:3 and 1:1; the products had viscosities of 50 and 150 centipoises at 20C respectively, which offers an advantage as compared with the viscosity of 250—430 centipoises of MA-3 resin (specifications: VTU 30-12044-61 of the LSNKh) which is used for manufacturing glass-reinforced plastics in the USSR. The mechanical and technological properties of this new binder make possible its use for impregnating glass fabrics and for applying the method of contact molding. The time of gel formation of the new

Card 1/2 UDC: 678

Card 2/2

L 08294-67 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j) IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6030044 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/009/0011/0012

AUTHOR: Al'shits, I. M.; Anikina, T. A.; Grad, N. M.; Ketslakh, M. M.; Rudkovskiy, D. M.; Tsubina, Kh. V.

29

ORG: none

TITLE: Unsaturated polyester resins based on neopentylglicol

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1966, 11-12

TOPIC TAGS: polyester plastic, copolymer, copolymerization, glass textolite, bonding material, adhesive, synthetic material

ABSTRACT: An unsaturated polyester resin was synthesized by copolymerizing neopentylglicol with styrene or with commerical low grade molecular polyester-acrylate resin (TGM-3 brand). This polyesterification reaction was conducted by stirring a mixture of the polyester with either styrene or TGM-3 resin at 80°C in CO_2 atmosphere. It is concluded that the unsaturated polyester resins exhibited high thermal stability and that they can be recommended for use as cements in the production of glass textolites. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

UDC: 678.644'430-9 : 678.746.22].06 : 677.521+
+678.644'430-9 : 678.674'42'283.4].06 : 677.521

Card 1/1 nst

ANIKINA, T. I. Cand Med Sci

Dissertation: "Anatomical Substantiation of Methods for Arresting Bleeding in Case of Injury of the Superior Gluteal Artery."

30 May 49

First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

ANIKINA, T.I.

Ligation of the superior gluteal artery. Khirurgiia, Moskva no. 1:47-51 Jan 1953. (CIML 24:2)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Department of Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy (Head -- Prof. V. V. Kovanov), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

KOVANOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; ANIKINA, Tomara Ivanovna

[History of the Department of operative surgery and topographic anatomy at Moscow University and the I.M.Sechenov Medical Institute at Moscow, 1755-1955] Istoriia kafedry operativnoi khirurgii i topograficheskoi anatomii i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova, 1755-1955. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957. 330 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(MOSCOW--SURGERY--STUDY AND TEACHING)

ANIKINA, Tamara Ivanovna

A.A.Bobrov, 1850-1904. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 218 p. (MIRA 13:9)

(BOBROV, ALEKSANDR ALEKSEEVICH, 1850-1904)